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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to provide an overview of the demographic and economic characteristics of the geographical area served by the Peralta Community College District and to provide population and economic projections up to the year 2000. Historical data from the Alameda County Planning Commission, census data, and projections from the Association of Bay Area Governments revealed: (1) Northern Alameda County (NAC) experienced a population decline of 7.2% between 1970 and 1980; (2) unemployment and poverty levels are higher in NAC than in much of the Bay Area; (3) while population growth is expected to remain relatively stable in NAC until the year 2000, Contra Costa County and Southern Alameda County are expected to grow rapidly; (4) in the next two decades, fewer adults between 18 and 30 years of age, and more adults over 30 are expected to live in NAC; (5) population increases are expected among Asians and Hispanics in NAC; and (6) by the year 2000, NAC will experience an increase in the percentage of single parent households; the creation of over 50,000 new jobs, primarily in the areas of services, retail and wholesale trade, finance, insurance, and real estate; and the increased labor force participation of women. Tables providing current and projected population and employment figures are provided throughout the report. (LAL)

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AN ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN OF NORTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY

October, 1983

by

Nicholas Galloro

Peralta Community College District
Office of Research, Planning and Development

JC 840 072

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This study has been prepared to provide an overview of the demographic and economic characteristics of the geographical area defined by the Peralta Community College District boundaries in Northern Alameda County. In addition, this study provides projections of the population and economy of Northern Alameda County up to the year 2000. The following are some highlights from the findings of this study.

-- HIGHLIGHTS --

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

-The population of Northern Alameda County (Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland and Piedmont) declined 7.2% from 1970 to 1980.

-The population of Northern Alameda County will remain relatively constant from 1983 until the year 2000.

-The population of Contra Costa County and Southern Alameda County will grow rapidly by the year 2000. Contra Costa's population is expected to increase 29% and Southern Alameda County's population is projected to increase 25% by the year 2000.

-The population of Northern Alameda County is aging. In the next two decades fewer young adults between 18 and 30 and more older adults over age 30 will live in Northern Alameda County.

-Asians and Hispanics are expected to be the ethnic groups with the greatest increases in population in Northern Alameda County.

-The percentage of households which are single parent households will increase by the year 2000.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

-Even though the size of the population is estimated to remain relatively constant in Northern Alameda County, 50,000 new jobs are projected to be added to the County's job totals by the year 2000. This represents an 18% increase over 1980 job totals.

-The new jobs in Northern Alameda County will primarily be in the areas of Services (health care workers, child care workers, cosmotolegists, restaurant workers and others), Retail and Wholesale Trade and F.I.R.E (Finance, Insurance and Real Estate).

-Many of the new jobs in Northern Alameda County will be filled by women. The labor force participation rate for women is expected to move well above the current labor force participation rate of 56.1% for women in the Bay Area.

-The number of jobs in the outlying areas of the Bay Area is expected to increase even more rapidly than in Northern Alameda County. Jobs are expected to increase 32% in all of Alameda County, 57% in Contra Costa County and 49% in Santa Clara County.

-Unemployment and poverty are higher in Northern Alameda County than in much of the Bay Area. In June 1983, unemployment was 12.5% in Oakland and 9.1% in Berkeley. Unemployment in the Bay Area as a whole was 8.4% in June 1983. In December 1982, 14% of Oakland's population was either on AFDC, GA or Refugee Assistance, and 20% of Oakland's residents were receiving food stamps or Medi-Cal.

INTRODUCTION

The economy and population of the Peralta Community College District have undergone significant change in the past decade and will continue to change in the decades of the 80's and 90's. This report presents the demographic and economic characteristics of the Peralta Community College District area in Northern Alameda County as well as projections on the future demographic and economic composition of this area.

The focus of this study is the geographical area defined by the Peralta Community College District boundaries in Northern Alameda County. Many studies are available which present data on demographic and economic variables for Alameda County or for specific cities in Alameda County. This study, on the other hand, primarily focuses on the Peralta District and is written with the needs of the Peralta District in mind.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population

The total population of the six Northern Alameda County cities, Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Piedmont and Oakland declined 7.2% from 1970 to 1980. Berkeley had the highest percentage of population decline (-11.5%) followed by Alameda (-10%) and Oakland (-6.2%). Albany was the only city in Northern

Table 1

Projected Northern Alameda County District Population to the Year 2000

	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Alameda	70,968	63,852	67,900	70,800	71,500	71,200
Albany	14,674	15,130	15,700	15,900	15,600	15,300
Berkeley	116,716	103,328	106,800	105,100	102,300	100,400
Emeryville	-	3,714	4,950	5,700	6,300	6,800
Oakland	361,561	339,337	348,500	349,500	340,700	332,000
Piedmont	10,917	10,498	10,900	10,700	10,300	9,900
District (No. Alameda)	577,517	535,859	554,750	557,700	546,700	535,600

1. Historical data were provided by the Alameda County Planning Commission. The primary source of the population data is the U.S. Census Bureau.
2. Estimates for 1985 through the year 2000 are from the Projections 83, Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), published July 1983.

Alameda County with an increase in population. The population of Albany increased 3.1% from 1970 to 1980.

The population of Northern Alameda County decreased from 1970 to 1980, while the population of Alameda County as a whole increased by 3% from 1970 to 1980. The increase in Alameda County's population is a result of the large population increases in Southern Alameda County which more than compensated for the declines in Northern Alameda County population.

The population of Northern Alameda County is expected to remain stable at least until the year 2,000. The population of both Southern Alameda County and Contra Costa County, however, will grow very rapidly. The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) in its report Projections 83 has projected that from 1982 to the year 2000 Contra Costa County's population will increase 29%. Within the same time span, Southern Alameda County's population is projected to increase 25%. Presently, approximately 10% of Peralta's students reside in either Contra Costa or Southern Alameda Counties. The projected rapid population growth in Contra Costa and Southern Alameda Counties combined with the stabilization of Northern Alameda County's population could result in an increase in the proportion of Out-of-District students attending PCCD.

Age Distribution of the Population

The average age of the Bay Area's population will increase in the next two decades. The low birth rates of the 60's and 70's have caused a decrease in the population of young adults age 18 to 30. In the past few years, annual fertility rates have increased. This could reverse the trend in the decline of the young adult population after the year 2000. ABAG estimates that the number of persons between age 20 and age 30 in the Bay Area

Table 2

Bay Area Population by Age Group

Age	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0-4	328,000	405,000	367,000	356,000	359,000
5-14	706,700	742,000	841,000	793,000	747,000
15-19	445,600	356,000	327,000	443,000	425,000
20-29	993,000	886,000	798,000	712,000	802,000
30-44	1,165,400	1,409,000	1,489,000	1,440,000	1,330,000
45-64	1,033,200	1,086,000	1,215,000	1,455,000	1,672,000
65+	531,800	612,000	708,000	756,000	806,000

Source: Projections 83, Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG).

Table 3

Bay Area Population by Age Group

Age	1980	1986	1991
0-14	1,034,000	1,103,200	1,223,800
15-24	928,600	852,100	781,900
25-34	988,800	1,089,000	1,126,000
35-44	668,000	832,300	995,600
45-54	536,200	534,300	610,600
55-64	491,200	500,000	473,100
65-74	321,600	345,700	376,800
75+	211,400	285,500	262,200

Source: Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy, Palo Alto California, California Growth in the 1980's - Update 1983

will decrease by 19.6% from 1982 to the year 2000. The number of persons over thirty will increase significantly as the post war babies enter into middle age.

The increase in the median and average ages of the Bay Area's population in the future has a number of important implications for the Peralta Community College District. The pool of recent high school graduates will decrease in size, and the pool of adults over 30 will increase in size. Younger students comprise the largest proportion of Peralta's day-time/full-time student enrollment in degree, certificate and transfer programs. If all else is equal, the demand for full-time education in transfer, degree and certificate programs should decline as the average age of the population increases. The majority of older students over 30 attend a community college to upgrade job skills, as lifetime learners, or as persons interested in acquiring occupational skills. Many older students already have a higher degree. (Approximately 16% of all Peralta students had a B.A. degree or higher in Fall 1983.) Most older students over age 30 are part-time students and they comprise a majority of Peralta's evening students. If all else is equal, the demand for courses and programs that fulfill the needs of older students should increase as the average age of the population increases. The proportion of the student body that is attending on a part-time basis and in the evening should also increase as it has in the recent past.

Older students on the average enroll in fewer classes and take fewer units than younger students. The aging of the population then should tend to increase the ratio of student enrollment to class enrollment. The trend in the past five years

has been for the ratio of class enrollment to total student enrollment to decline even when total student enrollment was increasing. From the standpoint of district finances, student class enrollment is a much more important figure than student enrollment. The aging of the Bay Area's population indicates that the trend in the recent past for class enrollments to decline is likely to continue into the future.

The imposition of tuition and additional fees may have a greater negative impact on part-time older student enrollment than on full-time younger student enrollment. The imposition of fees would to a large extent counteract the affect that an increase in the average age of the population will have on the composition of the student body.

Both ABAG and the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy predict a large increase in the Bay Area senior citizen population (Adults 65 and over). This should increase the demand for health care services and senior citizen services. Educational programs tailored for senior citizens and educational programs which provide training to those who are interested in working in the area of senior citizen services should both be very successful in attracting students.

Ethnic Distribution of the Peralta District Population

The percentage of the District's population within the boundaries of the Peralta Community College District in Northern Alameda County which is Black and Asian has risen from 1970 to 1980. The Black population has risen from 26.9% in 1970 to 34.5% in 1980, and the Asian population has risen from about 5.4% of the District's population in Northern Alameda County in 1970 to 8.9% in 1980. The White population, on the other hand, has declined from 66.2% of the District's population in Northern Alameda County in 1970 to 50.5% in 1980.

The Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy estimates that the Hispanic and Asian populations will increase statewide much faster than either the Black or White populations. If these estimates are valid for the Peralta District, we can expect the Asian population within the District's Northern Alameda County area to continue to grow at a rapid pace. The Hispanic population will also grow to become a larger percentage of the District's population. However, the District's total population in Northern Alameda County is not expected to increase in the next two decades. This implies that there will likely be a net in-migration of minorities primarily Asians and Hispanics and a net out-migration of Whites from Northern Alameda County.

Table 4

Ethnic Distribution of PCCD Population 1970-1980

	Total	White	Black	AI	Asian*	Other	Spanish**
Alameda							
1970	70,968	90.3%	2.6%	.5%	5.6%	1.0%	9.8%
1980	63,852	78.0%	4.2%	.7%	13.1%	4.0%	8.4%
Albany							
1970	14,674	89.2%	3.6%	.5%	5.2%	1.4%	8.5%
1980	15,130	75.4%	5.8%	.5%	12.5%	5.8%	8.7%
Berkeley							
1970	116,716	67.7%	23.5%	.3%	7.3%	1.2%	5.5%
1980	103,328	66.0%	20.1%	.4%	9.6%	3.9%	5.1%
Emeryville							
1980	3763	56.3%	29.1%	.1%	8.2%	6.3%	9.5%
Oakland							
1970	361,561	59.1%	34.5%	.8%	4.8%	.9%	9.8%
1980	339,288	38.2%	46.9%	.7%	7.8%	6.4%	9.6%
Piedmont							
1970	10,917	93.3%	.6%	0%	2.8%	.2%	3%
1980	10,498	91.1%	1.4%	.1%	6.4%	1.1%	3%
District							
1970	574,836	66.2%	26.9%	.6%	5.4%	.9%	8.8%
1980	535,859	50.5%	34.5%	.6%	8.9%	5.5%	8.4%

Source: Alameda County Planning Commission. The Primary source is the U.S. Census Bureau.

* Japanese, Chinese and Filipino.

** The U.S. Bureau of the Census did not consider Hispanic as a separate ethnic category in 1970. Rather, in 1970, individuals of Spanish origin were classified as a subcategory of Whites and therefore were included in the White totals. If they were classified under one of the other categories (e.g. Black or Asian), their Spanish origin was not recorded. In 1980, individuals of Spanish origin were classified under one of five ethnic categories: White, Black, Asian, American Indian (AI), and Other. In addition, if their first language had been Spanish or if they were in a household that spoke primarily Spanish, they were also classified as being of Spanish origin. The large increase from 1970 to 1980 in the Other category is due to the reclassification of many individuals of Spanish origin from White to the Other category. The change in the identification of many Hispanics from the White ethnic group in 1970 to another category in 1980 probably exaggerated the drop in White population in Northern Alameda County somewhat.

Table 5

Percent Distribution of California's Population by Major Ethnic Group 1980-2000

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Lower Alternative					
Hispanic	19.2%	20.7%	21.7%	23.2%	24.4%
NonHispanic White	66.6%	64.2%	62.5%	60.2%	58.2%
Black	7.5%	7.6%	7.7%	7.6%	7.6%
Asian and Other	6.7%	7.5%	8.1%	8.8%	9.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Higher Alternative					
Hispanic	19.2%	21.6%	23.6%	25.9%	28.1%
NonHispanic White	66.6%	63.2%	60.6%	57.6%	54.8%
Black	7.5%	7.4%	7.4%	7.2%	7.1%
Asian and Other	6.7%	7.8%	8.5%	9.3%	10.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy, Projections of Hispanic Population for California, 1985-2000.

Household Size and Single Parent Families.

In 1980, of the families in the Peralta area of Northern Alameda County with children, 41% were single parent households and 36% were headed by a woman. By contrast, in 1980, 23.8% of all the households in Alameda County with children were single parent households.

The proportion of families headed by single adults is expected to increase in the Peralta area in the next two decades. Both ABAG and the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy project that the percentage of households with children headed by single parents will increase. Most of these single parents will be women. Many of these women will need job training or will seek to up-grade job skills to improve their earning capacities and their employment opportunities. The demand for childcare at the Children Centers should increase as the number of single parents attending Peralta Colleges increases.

ABAG and the Center for continuing Study of the California Economy project a decline in the average household size in the future. More people in the Bay area will either live alone or in households with unrelated individuals. Many of these single persons will be working women.

Table 6

Number of Households with Own Children
Northern Alameda County Cities - 1980

	Total Households with Children	Married Couple		Single Male Parent		Single Female Parent	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alameda	7,284	5,097	70	243	3	1,944	27
Albany	1,760	1,218	69	85	5	457	26
Berkeley	8,896	5,312	60	512	6	3,072	35
Emeryville	344	139	40	22	6	183	53
Oakland	39,958	22,326	56	1,921	5	15,711	39
Piedmont	1,410	1,170	83	29	2	211	15
Total	59,652	35,262	59	2,812	5	21,578	36
Alameda County	141,045	102,288	72	5,202	4	33,555	24

Source: ABAG Regional Data Center: The Primary Source is the U.S. Census Bureau.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Employment

Although total population in Northern Alameda County is expected to remain relatively stable at least until the year 2000, ABAG has projected that employment in the Peralta District area in Northern Alameda County will grow 18% by the year 2000. The increase in employment will be due to a projected addition by the year 2000 of approximately 50,000 new jobs to the number of jobs within the Northern Alameda County boundaries of the Peralta District. Over 38,000 of these new jobs will be in Oakland. While this seems to represent rapid job creation, ABAG in its report Projections 83, estimate that by the year 2000, the number of jobs will increase 32% in Alameda County, 57% in Contra Costa County and 49% in Santa Clara County. The projected increase in jobs in Northern Alameda County appears modest when compared to the increases in jobs projected for most other neighboring Bay Area counties.

Table 7

Employment Growth in the Nine County Bay Region

	Historical		Projected	% Change	
	1960	1980	2000	1960-1980	1980-2000
Alameda	353,000	511,100	675,000	45	32
Contra Costa	103,400	204,400	320,000	98	57
Marin	32,900	74,500	105,200	126	41
Napa	17,900	35,900	48,000	101	34
San Francisco	475,900	561,400	665,000	18	18
San Mateo	131,100	259,000	351,000	98	36
Santa Clara	248,000	699,000	1,040,000	182	49
Solano	43,300	91,400	142,000	111	55
Sonoma	46,900	101,900	175,400	117	72
Bay Area	1,452,400	2,538,600	3,521,600	75	39

Source: ABAG, Projections 83.

Even though 90% of Peralta's students reside within the District's boundaries, the job market for most of these students encompasses most of the Bay Area. For this reason, the focus in this study will be on employment conditions throughout the Bay Area rather than focusing specifically on the Peralta District area within Northern Alameda County.

The areas of employment with the largest projected job growth in the Bay Area are Trade, Services, Manufacturing (especially high technology manufacturing) and F.I.R.E. (Finance, Insurance and Real Estate). In Northern Alameda County, the greatest employment increases will be in F.I.R.E, Retail Trade and Services, and Government. Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade employment will also grow in Northern Alameda County but at a much slower pace than in other parts of the Bay area.

In 1981, the Bay Area had captured 39.1% of all of California's jobs in high technology industries (Computers, Solid State Chips, Instrumentation and others). Over 60% of the projected increase in jobs in the Bay Area in manufacturing will be in high tech industries. However, most of the increase in high tech manufacturing employment will be in the southern half of the Bay Area.

Table 8

Jobs by Industry in the San Francisco Bay Region

Industry	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Agriculture, Forestries, Fisheries	34,200	30,500	29,000	29,000	27,000
Mining	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,800
Construction	128,000	151,000	175,000	197,000	220,000
Manufacturing	496,000	535,000	601,000	676,000	757,000
(High Tech)	161,000	187,000	222,000	267,000	323,000
Communications, Utilities and Transportation	186,000	192,000	203,000	215,000	226,000
Wholesale Trade	114,000	127,000	144,000	162,000	181,000
Retail Trade	398,000	440,000	486,000	556,000	613,000
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	219,000	236,000	255,000	278,000	301,000
Services	705,000	763,000	820,000	875,000	925,000
Government	255,000	260,000	265,000	269,000	271,000
Total	2,538,900	2,737,200	2,981,700	3,260,700	3,524,800

Source: ABAG, Projections 83.

While a great deal of attention has been focused on the growth in high tech industries in the Bay Area, less than one out of six new jobs in the Bay Area will be in high tech manufacturing. By comparison, ABAG estimates that 22% of the new jobs created in the Bay Area by the year 2000 will be created in services and another 21% will be created in Retail Trade.

Education for employment in the Services sector (health care workers, cosmetologists, child care workers and others) and in Retail Trade should be in as great a demand as education for employment in the areas of electronics or computers. However, the uses of high technology will impact on all areas of employment in the future. Persons who are able to utilize and understand the applications of high technology will be more employable than those who are unfamiliar with these new technologies regardless of the industry, service or retail trade business in which they seek employment.

Labor Force Participation of Women

The labor force participation rate for women is expected to increase in the next few decades. National labor force participation rates for married women increased to about 50% in 1980 form the 30% and 40% shares recorded for 1960 and 1970. The labor force participation rate for women in the Bay Area at 56.1% in 1980 was the highest in California. The projected increase in the number of single women without children, the projected increase in the number of single mothers, the need for married women to work to help meet family expenses, and the redefinition of women's roles from housewife to independent working single or working parent will all contribute to increasing the labor force participation rate for women.

Unemployment and Poverty

Northern Alameda county has a higher concentration of unemployed and poor than much of the Bay Area. The unemployment rate for Oakland tends to be well above the Bay Area unemployment rate.

The high incidence of unemployment and poverty in the Oakland area appears to be associated with the level of enrollment in Peralta colleges. During the recession of the middle seventies, PCCD enrollment rose from 27,364 in 73-74 to 33,368 in 75-76. Peralta enrollment dropped to 30,484 in the 78-79 academic year, the same year in which the economy peaked and the annual unemployment rate reached a low point for the decade at 5.5%. In 1980, unemployment began rising again and reached a peak of 10.8% nationally in December 1982. This new rise in unemployment was accompanied by a sharp rise in enrollment to 41,326 in the academic year 81-82. While there is no direct one to one correspondence between unemployment and enrollments, it is clear that Peralta enrollment does follow to a degree the cyclical swings of the regional economy. (For those readers who

Table 9
Oakland-Berkeley-Alameda
Unemployment Rates 6/81 to 6/83

	6/81	6/82	6/83
Oakland	8.7%	12.1%	12.5%
Berkeley	6.3%	8.8%	9.1%
Alameda	4.4%	6.2%	6.4%
Bay Area	5.8%	7.9%	8.4%

Source: Employment Development Department of the State of California (EDD). EDD is unable to estimate unemployment rates for smaller cities in California since the samples used are too small to make accurate estimates. Therefore, it was not possible to obtain recent unemployment rates for Albany, Emeryville or Piedmont.

are technically inclined, ADA changes correspond more closely than enrollment changes to the changes in the regional rate of unemployment.)

Most economists believe that "the natural rate of unemployment" increased during the late seventies and eighties. Much of the unemployment in the eighties is structural unemployment rather than cyclical unemployment. More people than in the past are having difficulty finding jobs because they do not possess marketable skills. If this situation continues through the rest of the eighties, the demand for job training, job retraining and job upgrading should continue to be high. However, if national economic policy becomes more stimulative in the future and average unemployment rates drop to the levels of the 1960's, the level of enrollment in the Peralta Community College District could drop percipitously. Hence, Peralta may have to expand it's population service base to include those individuals, businesses and industries either currently not served or underserved by Peralta.

The level of poverty in Oakland is also higher than in much of the Bay Area. The majority of the welfare recipients in Alameda County are Oakland residents. In December 1982, of all the AFDC, GA or Refugee Assistance recipients in Alameda County, 63% resided in Oakland. 14% of Oakland's population was either on AFDC, GA or Refugee Assistance. In addition, twenty percent of Oakland's residents received either food stamps, Medi-Cal or both. Since over 50% of Peralta District students are residents of Oakland, the high level of poverty in Oakland also should be reflected amoung the income levels of Peralta's students.

Table 10
Case Count By Cities In Alameda County
December, 1982

	AFDC	GA	REFUGEES	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL PERSONS	% ON AID	% OF CASES
Alameda	636	53	77	766	1,755	3%	2%
Albany	108	21	15	144	306	2%	1%
Berkeley	1,780	230	67	2,077	4,586	4%	6%
Castro Valley	285	9	9	303	675	1%	1%
Fremont	1,278	53	84	1,415	3,252	2%	4%
Hayward	2,653	111	257	3,021	7,343	8%	9%
Livermore	480	25	12	517	1,240	2%	2%
Newark	568	15	11	594	1,433	4%	2%
Oakland*	16,625	2,560	1,834	21,019	51,034	14%	63%
Pleasanton**	232	4	1	237	502	1%	1%
San Leandro	791	45	41	877	1,964	3%	3%
San Lorenzo	179	13	2	194	427	2%	1%
Union City	777	25	102	904	2,467	6%	3%
Others***	808	15	52	875	1,619	--	2%
TOTAL	27,200	3,179	2,564	32,964	78,603	7%	100%

Source: Alameda County Social Services Agency, Case Count by Cities, Quarter Ending December, 1982.
* Includes Emeryvill and Piedmont
** Includes Dublin
***Others Include Out of State, Invalid, Wrong Zip Code

CONCLUSION

The Bay Area is one of the healthiest regions economically in the country. While many other areas of the country are experiencing decreasing population and slow econmomic growth, the Bay Area is exceeding national averages in both population growth and economic growth. However, growth has been less vigorous for the decade of the 70's than for the 60's, and it appears that economic growth in the 80's will be slower than in the 70's.

Most of the economic growth in the Bay Area will be concentrated in the outlying areas of the region: Santa Clara County, Solano County, Sonoma County, Southern Alameda County and Eastern Contra Costa County. Northern Alameda County is an older, more mature part of the Bay Area. While jobs in the Oakland-Berkeley-Alameda areas may grow by as much as 18% by the year 2000, this is still far less than the employment gains projected for the surrounding areas.

Job growth will continue in Northern Alameda County in the Service, Retail Trade and F.I.R.E. (Fire, Insurance and Real Estate) areas. The job growth in these areas will not be as widespread or as vigorous as in the outlying areas. The increase in jobs will coincide with an increase in the labor force participation of women. Many of the new jobs in the Northern Alameda County Area will be in positions traditionally occupied

by women.

The size of the population in Northern Alameda County (the Peralta District area in the Bay Area) will remain stable during the next two decades. Minorities should become a larger percentage of Peralta's Northern Alameda county population as they will for all of California.

The average age of the Bay Area's population will increase as the Bay Area's population becomes older. The number of persons age 30 and over as well as the number of senior citizens will both increase significantly. This will increase the demand for senior citizen services and for health care. The reverse transfer student and the older student will be as visible if not more visible on community college campuses than they have been in the past.

The number of younger persons between age 18-25 will decline throughout the eighties possibly returning to present levels by the year 2000. The pool of first time freshmen who are recent high school graduates, therefore, should decrease at least until the year 2000.

The expectation is that in the future, the average household size will decrease, indicating that more people will choose to remain single and that more children will be raised in single parent families. This should provide an additional burden on community colleges to provide training for women entering and reentering the workforce.

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